Croatian Grammar Guide

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Senior Missionary Training

Instructions to Language Tutors and Missionaries

The objective of the language tutoring program for senior missionaries is to enable them, and others, to begin communicating meaningfully as early as possible in their mission language. In order to help accomplish this objective, this grammar guide provides a focus on only the most basic grammatical structures of the language for those who are studying the language for the first time. By limiting the focus of the missionaries to the basic concepts outlined in this guide, seniors will be able to concentrate their energy and attention on doing a few things very well, rather than trying to cover everything. The content of this guide has been prepared to enable seniors to communicate the following in their mission language:

- Asking about and Expressing a State of Being
- Asking about and Expressing Possession
- Asking about and Describing Objects and People
- Asking about and Expressing Desire, Need, Preference, Ability, and Intention
- Asking about and Describing Simple Actions and Events
- Asking and Answering Questions of Time, Place and Purpose
- Narrating Simple Experiences and Stories

The lessons are designed to ensure that the missionaries can communicate each of the above concepts under the following three conditions:

1) using both questions and answers
2) in the simplest forms of the present, past, and future
3) in both the affirmative and the negative

Lesson sequence to be followed: It is recommended that the grammar lessons be studied in the sequence that they appear in this guide. Missionaries may refer to the designated language text for further explanations on any of the points of grammar as they move through this guide.

Teach and practice from the visual displays: Use the visual displays in this document for practice during tutoring sessions. They are designed to provide a "visual connection" between tutor and learner, especially when on the telephone. The visual nature of the displays is intended to eliminate much of the need for grammar rules, by "showing" rather than "explaining".

Refer when necessary to the language text: For each lesson in this document, missionaries and tutors may refer to the designated language text whenever necessary to answer questions they may have regarding the grammar, and should continue to refer to it once they are in the field.

Pace for moving through this grammar guide: There is no need to move too quickly through the lessons. Time should be spent on building confidence in using the structures in each lesson before moving on. Spend the necessary time increasing vocabulary and reviewing previous

lessons before moving too quickly ahead. The lessons will build on each other as you move through the sequence.

Use a variety of activities: It is not necessary to cover a "new lesson" in each tutoring session. Missionaries will gain more confidence when they are given the opportunity to participate in a variety of activities on the same principle. This will more likely ensure that they are not only mastering concepts and structures as they go, but that they have ample opportunity to review and maintain their confidence in all past lesson material. Tutors should plan and conduct many "communicative" language-type activities as part of their tutoring, including the performance of "tasks", which are studied separately.

Speak the language: Speak the language at every opportunity. An explanation here and there may be necessary in English, but missionaries need ample opportunity to "see themselves communicating in the language". This will build their confidence more than anything else. Tutors should limit their own use of the language to the structures and vocabulary that the missionaries have learned up to that point, so as to increase the likelihood of their success in listening and responding in the language during tutoring sessions.

Organize note-taking: When missionaries have questions on particular grammatical structures, they should write any notes in the margins of the text or on the visual display sheets of this document where that particular principle is located. By doing so, their notes will be automatically organized for future reference, because they will be written on the pages which deal with that principle.

Use a pocket notebook for vocabulary: Vocabulary items should be written in an organized way in a small, pocket-sized notebook, which can be carried with them for easy reference while speaking the language. Keep two separate lists for easy access; one of verbs, and the other for general vocabulary items. For example, keep a list of verbs in the front of the notebook, and a list of all other vocabulary items in the back. Write in the language on the left side of the page, with the English equivalent on the right side. This makes for easy review by covering either one or the other side of the list.

Use vocabulary notebook for review: Not having easy access to one's notes is one of the most frustrating hindrances of note taking, and thus of systematic review. By using the vocabulary notebooks, missionaries can be much more successful in their review because they can always be working from a current, up-to-date list. Be selective at first. Don't try to remember or write everything down. Select those vocabulary items / verbs that you will use most frequently and build from there.

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Overview of the Language

- Unlike English, Croatian has gender (masculine, neuter, feminine and feminine 4th), which affects other parts of speech. We will point these out as we learn the language.
- The Croatian alphabet contains thirty phonemes. There is one letter for each sound and the spelling is phonetic.
- The Croatian word order differs drastically from English in that the short forms of some verbs and pronouns will be placed closer to the beginning of the sentence but never at its beginning.
- English and Croatian are similar in the use of the basic grammar principles such as nouns, pronouns and adjectives; verbs and adverbs; direct and indirect objects; prepositions.
- Describe nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, direct & indirect objects, and prepositions.

What is a noun?

-Person, place or thing.

-In Croatian, nouns are either masculine, feminine, feminine 4th or neuter.

What is a verb?

- Words that show action. (*Example: to eat, to dance, to speak etc.)*

What is an infinitive verb?

- The dictionary form of the verb; un-conjugated. (*Ex: to speak, to eat, to live)*
- In Croatian, infinitive verbs end in –**ti** or –**ći**.
  Examples of infinitives: znati (to know), ići (to go), živjeti (to live)
- Each verb ending follows a pattern which agrees with the subject of the verb.
- To conjugate the verb, remove the **–ti** or –**ći** ending from the infinitive (this part then is called the *stem* of the verb= and add the appropriate endings that correspond with the desired subject (this will be shown in following lessons).
- When two verbs follow each other, the 2nd one is always in the infinitive.

What is an adjective?

- Describes a noun. (*Example: the cat has a **beautiful** tail. The word "beautiful" describes the tail, so it is an adjective).*
- Because nouns are either masculine, feminine or neuter the adjectives must agree with the noun in both gender and number (singular or plural).

What is a subject?

- The subject of a sentence is the person or thing that performs the action of the sentence. *(Example: **I** eat, **she** studies, **the president** interviews, **the missionaries** teach, etc.)*

2. Alphabet and Basic Pronunciation

- Learn the alphabet and basic elements of pronunciation so that you can begin to read in the language. For additional help refer to the alphabet in the Croatian grammar book.
- Establish and maintain regular daily reading exercises from Preach my Gospel, Scriptures, Liahona, and/or the Hymns, for pronunciation and comprehension purposes.
- Make sure reading activities are put on the calendar each day.

**Soft Consonants*

LETTER	SOUND	PRONUNCIATION
A	*As in father*	***brat*** ***ah***
B	*As English **b**.*	***brat*** ***beh***
C	*As English ts in its*	***otac*** ***ts***
Č*	*As English ch in church*	***čaj*** ***cheh***
Ć*	*As English tch in gotcha!*	***kuća*** ***tch***
D	*As English d*	***da*** ***deh***
Dž*	*As English j in junk*	***džemper*** ***jeh***
Đ*	*As English g in ginger*	***đak*** ***dyeh***
E	*As English ey in grey*	***krevet*** ***eh***
F	*As English f*	***fotographija*** ***fah***
G	*As English g in gone*	***govoriti*** ***geh***
H	*As English ch in Bach*	***hvala*** ***hah***
I	*As ee in feet*	***ili*** ***ee***

J*	*As y in you*	***jezik yeh***
K	*As English k*	***kino kah***
L	*As English l*	***lako luh***
Lj*	*As ll in million*	***ljubav lyeh***
M	*As English m*	***molim mah***
N	*As English n*	***ne nuh***
Nj*	*As ny in canyon*	***njezin nyeh***
O	*As o in or*	***ovdje oh***
P	*As English p*	***pjesma peh***
R	*Rolled English r*	***roditelji rah***
S	*As English s in sent*	***sestra sah***
Š*	*As English s in sugar*	***šljiva sh***
T	*As English t*	***trg the***
U	*As u in flute*	***učiti oo***
V	*As English v*	***vino veh***
Z	*As English z*	***zašto zeh***

Ž*	*As s in treasure*	***život*** ***zjeh***
AJ	*As English y in cry*	***majka*** ***eye***
EJ	*As English ay in ray*	***nejestiv*** ***ay***
OJ	*As English oy in boy*	***moj*** ***oye***
UJ	*As English ewy in dewey*	***rujan*** ***ewey***
AO	*As English ow in owl*	***kao*** ***ow***

Accents:

- The final syllable is never stressed in Croatian.
- Generally the first syllable receives the accent.

3. Introduction to Cases

- In Croatian, there are different cases that a noun can be in just as there are in English. Consider the following example:

  The woman gave the man the book.

- In English, **word order determines what case a noun is in.** In this sentence we know that the *woman* did the giving, *the book* was what was given, and *the man* was the one it was given to. We know this because of the order of the words in the sentence. In English, if the word order is change, the meaning is also changed. For example, "The man gave the woman the book." Now, the man is the one giving and the woman is the one receiving. In the example, "The woman gave the book the man" suddenly the book is the one receiving the man!

- In Croatian, the noun ending tells us what case the noun is in, as well as which gender the noun has. This allows us to move words around in a sentence and retain the same meaning.

- From this we learn that recognizing what case a noun is in is very important so that we can make sure we use the proper endings and convey the meaning we desire.

- The cases for Croatian are:

Nominative: Expresses the subject of the sentences.
Example: The boy is happy.

Accusative: Expresses the direct object.
Example: The boy loves the girl.

Genitive: Expresses quantification, measurement, or possession. This is usually thought of in conjunction with the word "of".
Example: The boy is a child of God.

Dative: Expresses the indirect object. Who is indirectly affected by the action? This is usually thought of in conjunction with the word "to".
Example: The boy gave the book to her.

Locative: Expresses location.
Example: The boy lives in Croatia.

Vocative: Expresses that a person is being addressed.
Example: Hey boy!

4. Asking About / Expressing State of Being – Part 1
See 'gender' in the Croatian grammar guide

	Singular	Plural
M	**blagoslov**	**blagoslovi**
F	**sestra**	**sestre**
N	**djelo*** **evanđelje***	**djela** **evanđelja**

Identify the gender of the following words:

Adjectives	**Nouns**	
sretan	**sestra**	*sister*
sretna	**brat**	*brother*
sretno	**majka**	*mother*
sretni	**otac**	*father*
sretne	**teta**	*aunt*
sretna	**stric**	*uncle*
	baka	*grandma*
	djed	*grandpa*
	sestre	*sisters*

Examples:

Q. Da li je ona sretna? *Is she happy?*	A. Da, ona je sretna. *Yes, she is happy.*	A. Ne, ona nije sretna. *No, she isn't happy.*
Q. Da li sam sretan? *Am I happy?*	A. Da, ja sam sretan. *Yes, I am happy.*	A. Ne, nisam sretan. *No, I am not happy.*
Q. Da li smo sretni? *Are we happy?*	A. Da, mi smo sretni. *Yes, we are happy.*	A. Ne, nismo sretni. *No, we aren't happy.*

***Neuter words end in 'o' when the previous letter is hard and 'e' when the previous letter is soft. See lesson 2 for definitions.*

5. Asking About / Expressing State of Being – Part 2

- State of Being: I am happy, sad, tired, grateful, etc.
- Roles: I am a missionary, we are Americans, etc

Biti = to be +

	Singular	Plural
	(ni)	**(ni)**
1st	**ja sam**	**mi smo**
	I (not) am	*we (not)are*
	(ni)	**(ni)**
2nd	**ti si**	**vi ste***
	You (not) are	*you are (pl)*
	(ni)	**(ni)**
3rd	**on je**	**oni su**
	he (not) is	*they (not) are*
	(ni)	**(ni)**
	ona je	**one su**
	she (not) is	*they (not) are*
	(ni)	**(ni)**
	ono je	**ona su**
	it (not) is	*they (not)are*

sretan (m) ****sretna (f)** ****sretno (n)**	*happy*
tužan(m) ****tužna (f)** ****tužno (n)**	*sad*
gladan (m) ****gladna (f)** ****gladno (n)**	*hungry*
misionar(m) **misionarka (f)**	*missionary*
misionari (pl)	*missionaries*
Amerikanac (m) **Amerikanka (f)**	*American*
Amerikanci (pl)	*Americans*
Hrvat (m) **Hrvatica (f)**	*Croatian*
Hrvati (pl)	*Croatians*
član (m) **članica (f)**	*member*
članovi (pl)	*members*
sestra	*sestra*
brat	*brother*

Examples:

Q. Da li ste sretni?	A. Da,ja sam sretan.	A. Ne, nisam sretan.
Are you happy?	*Yes, I am happy.*	*No, I am not happy.*
Q. Da li je Amerikanac?	A. Da, on je Amerikanac.	A. Ne, on nije Amerikanac.
Is he American.	*Yes, he is American.*	*No, he isn't American.*

* *formal or polite: used with all people except God, family and children.*

6. <u>Asking About / Expressing Possession</u> – Part 1
See the verb "imati" in the Croatian Grammar book

<u>imati = to have</u>

	Singular	Plural
1st	**Ja imam** *I have*	**Mi imamo** *We have*
2nd	**Ti imaš** *You have*	**Vi imate *** *You all have*
3rd	**On ima** *He has* **Ona ima** *She has* **Ono ima** *It has*	**Oni imaju** *They have*

<u>Nemati = to not have</u>

	Singular	Plural
1st	**Ja nemam** *I don't have*	**Mi nemamo** *We don't have*
2nd	**Ti nemaš** *You don't have*	**Vi nemate*** *Y'all don't have*
3rd	**On nema** *He doesn't have* **Ona nema** *She doesn't have* **Ono nema** *It doesn't have*	**Oni nemaju** *They don't have*

+

kaput	*coat*
šešir	*hat*
kišobran	*umbrella*
odijelo	*suit*
kofer	*suitcase*
džemper	*sweater*
kruh	*bread*
maslac	*butter*
sir	*cheese*
meso	*meat*
mlijeko	*milk*
voće	*fruit*
sol	*salt*
šećer	*sugar*
ocat	*vinegar*

<u>Examples:</u>

Q. Da li imate kaput? *Do you have a coat?*	A. Da, imam kaput. *Yes, I have a coat.*	A. Ne, nemam kaput. *No, I don't have a coat.*
Q. Da li ona ima džemper? *Does she have a sweater?*	A. Da, ona ima džemper. *Yes, she has a sweater.*	A. Ne, ona nema džemper. *Yes, she has a sweater.*

** formal or polite: used with all people except God, family and children.*

7.<u>Asking About / Expressing Possession</u> – Part 2

(See possessive pronouns in Croatian grammar book)

- my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their

<u>Verb</u> +

Q. Da li je to _____?
Is that _____?

A. Da, to je_____?
Yes, that is_____?

A. Ne, to nije_____?
No, that isn't____?

<u>Possessive Adjectives</u> +

my **m moj (i)** **f moja (e)** **n moje (a)**	*our* **naš (m)** **naša (f)** **naše (n)**
your **m tvoj (i)** **f tvoja (e)** **n tvoje (a)**	*your* **m vaš (i)** **f vaša (e)** **n vaše (a)**
his **m njegov (i)** **f njegova (e)** **n njegovo (a)** *her* **m njezin (i)** **f njezina (e)** **n njezino (a)** *its* **m njegov (i)** **f njegova (e)** **n njegovo (a)**	*their* **njihov(m)** **njihova (f)** **njihovo (n)**

<u>Objects</u>

knjiga	*book*
rječnik	*dictionary*
olovka	*pencil*
stohl	*chair*
suradnik	*companion*
majica	*tee shirt*
košulja	*shirt*
pullover	*pullover*

( ) – letters to add to make word plural

<u>Example</u>:

Q. Da li je to moja knjiga? *Is that my book?*	A. Da, to je tvoja knjiga. *Yes, that is your book.*	A. Ne, to nije tvoja knjiga? *No, that isn't your book.*
Q. Da li je to njegov stohl? *Is that his chair?*	A. Da, to je njegov stohl. *Yes, that is his chair.*	A. Ne, to nije njegov stohl. *No, that isn't his chair.*

8. <u>Asking About / Expressing Possession</u> – Part 3

- See "cases" in Croatian grammar book.

Masculine

	Singular			Plural	
Case	**Adj.**	**Noun**		**Adj.**	**Noun**
Nominative	*--/i*	*--*		*i*	*i*
Accusative *animate*	*--/i* *og/eg*	*--* *a*		*e*	*e*
Genitive	*og/eg*	*a*		*ih*	*a*
Dative/Loc.	*om/em*	*u*		*im*	*ima*
Instrumental	*im*	*om/em*		*im*	*ima*

Feminine

	Singular			Plural	
Case	**Adj.**	**Noun**		**Adj.**	**Noun**
Nominative	*a*	*a*		*e*	*e*
Accusative	*u*	*u*		*e*	*e*
Genitive	*e*	*e*		*ih*	*a*
Dative/Loc.	*oj*	*i*		*im*	*ama*
Instrumental	*om*	*om*		*im*	*ama*

Neuter

	Singular			Plural	
Case	**Adj.**	**Noun**		**Adj.**	**Noun**
Nominative	*o/e*	*o/e*		*a*	*a*
Accusative	*o/e*	*o/e*		*a*	*a*
Genitive	*og/eg*	*a*		*ih*	*a*
Dative/Loc.	*om/em*	*u*		*im*	*ima*
Instrumental	*im*	*om/em*		*im*	*ima*

Feminine 4th

	Singular			Plural	
Case	**Adj.**	**Noun**		**Adj.**	**Noun**
Nominative	*a*	*--*		*e*	*i*
Accusative	*u*	*--*		*e*	*i*
Genitive	*e*	*i*		*ih*	*i*
Dative/Loc.	*oj*	*i*		*im*	*ima*
Instrumental	*om*	*u/i*		*im*	*ima*

<u>Examples:</u>

Q. Da li imate moj<u>u</u> knjig<u>u</u>?
Do you have my book

A. Da, imam tvoj<u>u</u> knjig<u>u</u>.
Yes, I have your book

Q. Da li ste misionari Crkv<u>e</u> Isus<u>a</u> Krist<u>a</u>?
Are you a missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ?

A. Da, mi smo misionari Crkv<u>e</u> Isus<u>a</u> Krist<u>a</u>.
Yes, we are missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ.

Q. Da li ide s Ivan<u>om</u> u crkv<u>u</u>?
Do you go with John to church?

A. Ne, ne idem u crkv<u>u</u> s Ivan<u>om</u>, idem s' Rank<u>om</u>.
No, I'm not going to church with John, I am going with Ranka.

Q. Da li imate porurk<u>u</u>?
Do you have a message?

A. Da, imamo poruk<u>u</u> o Isus<u>u</u> Krist<u>u</u>.
Yes, we have a message about Jesus Christ

9. <u>Asking About / Expressing Possession</u> – Part 4

- See "pronouns" in Croatian grammar book

Singular

	I	*You*	*He*	*She*	*It*
Nom.	**Ja**	**Ti**	**On**	**Ona**	**Ono**
Acc.	**Mene (me)**	**Tebe (te)**	**Njega (ga)**	**Nju (ju)**	**Njega (ga)**
Gen.	**Mene (me)**	**Tebe (te)**	**Njega (ga)**	**Nje (je)**	**Njega (ga)**
Dat/Loc	**Meni (mi)**	**Tebi (ti)**	**Njemu (mu)**	**Njoj (joj)**	**Njemu (mu)**
Inst.	**Mnom**	**Tobom**	**Njim**	**Njom**	**Njim**

Plural

	We	*You (pl)*	*They*	*Reflexive*
Nom.	**Mi**	**Vi**	**Oni**	**--**
Acc.	**Nas**	**Vas**	**Njih (ih)**	**Sebe (se)**
Gen.	**Nas**	**Vas**	**Njih (ih)**	**Sebe (se)**
Dat/Loc	**Nama (nam)**	**Vama (vam)**	**Njima (ima)**	**Sebe (si)**
Inst.	**Nama**	**Vama**	**Njima**	**Sobom**

<u>Examples</u>:

Q. Da li ga imate? A. Da, imam ga. A. Ne, nemam ga.
Do you have it? Yes, I have it. No, I don't have it.

Q. Da li ih imate? A. Da, imam ih. A. Ne nemam ih.
Do you have them? Yes, I have them. No, I don't have them.

() indicates enclitic or short form of the pronoun. An enclitic can never start a sentence.

10. Asking About / Describing Objects and People – Part 1

Interrogative Pronouns

- How…. **-Kako ste**?
  How are you?
- Why… **-Zašto ste misionari?**
  Why are you missionaries?
- Where… **-Gdje je naša crkva?**
  Where is our church?
- What… **-Što svrha života?**
  What is the purpose of life?
- When… **-Kada imaš crkvu?**
  When do you have church?
- Who… **-Tko je to?**
  Who is that?
- From where… **-Odakle ste?**
  Where are you from?
- To where.. **-Kamo idemo?**
  Where are we going?

Example:	
Q. Kamo idemo?	A. Idemo u crkvu.
Where are we going?	*We are going to church.*
Q. Gdje si?	A. Tu sam!
Where are you?	*Here I am!*

11. <u>Asking about / Describing Objects and People</u> – Part 2

See demonstrative pronouns in Croatian grammar guide.

	M	F	N		M	F	N
This	ovaj	ova	ovo		ovi	ove	ova
That	taj	ta	to		ti	te	ta
That over there	onaj	ona	ono		oni	one	ona

<u>Examples:</u>

Q. Što je to? A. To je Biblja. A. To je Mormonova Knjiga.
What is that? *That is a bible.* *That is the Book of Mormon*

Q. Tko je ta žena? A. Ta žena je moja suradnika. A. Ovo je moja surandnika.
Who is that woman? *That woman is my companion.* *This is my companion*

Q. Da li je ova knjiga tvoja? A. Da, ovo je moja knjiga. A. Ne, to nije moja knijga.
Is this book yours? *Yes, this is my book.* *No, that is not my book*

12. **Asking About / Describing Objects and People – Part 3**
See "clitic placement" in Croatian Grammar book.

What are Clitics: *They are the short form of a word.*

The rules of the clitic ordering are best learned by visualizing each sentence as composed of three slots, we will call them X,Y and Z. **Clitics always come in slot Y no matter what the meaning of the sentence is.**

X	Y	Z
first significant unit	clitics:	remainder of sentence
Ja	sam	Amerikanka
Ti	si	misionar
On	je	prorok
Mi	smo	sretni
Vi	ste	članovi Crkve
Oni	su	studenti
Ucite	li	Hrvatski
Zovem	se	Sestra Lidija

When a sentence contains more than one clitic, they must follow a certain order:

1. *The question particle **li.***
2. *The clitic form of the verbs **biti, htjeti**.*
3. ***Pronouns** in the clitic forms.*
4. *The verbal particle **se***

Examples:

Q. Da li ste misionari?	A. Da, mi smo misionari.
Are you missionaries?	*Yes, We are missionaries.*
Q. Da li je misionar?	A. Ne, on nije misionar.
Is he a missionary?	*No, he isn't a missionary.*
Q. Kako se zovete?	A. Zovem se Lidija.
How are you called?	*I am called Lidija.*

13. <u>Asking / Expressing Desire, Need, Preference, Ability, Intention</u> – Part 1
(See the verb "željeti" in the Croatian Grammar book)

<u>željeti = to will / to want to</u> + infinitive of verb + remainder of sentence

Singular	Plural
Ja želim *I want*	**Mi želimo** *we want*
Ti želiš *you want*	**Vi želite** *you all want*
On želi *he wants* **Ona želi** *she wants* **Ono želi** *it wants*	**Oni žele** *They want*

učiti	*to learn*	**Hrvatski**	*Croatian*
ići	*to go*	**u crkvu**	*to church*
jesti	*to eat*	**večeru**	*dinner*
vidjeti	*to see*	**moju mamu**	*my mom*
podučavati	*to teach*	**evanđelje**	*gospel*
služiti	*to serve*	**Bogu**	*God*
slušati	*to listen*	**glazbu**	*music*
čekati	*to wait for*	**tramvaj**	*train*

<u>Negative</u>:
Ne + željeti + infinitive of verb + remainder of sentence

<u>Example</u>:

Q. Da li on želi ući Hrvatski? A. Da, on želi ući Hrvatski.
Does he want to learn Croatian? Yes, he wants to learn Croatian.

Q. Da li želite biti misionari? A. Ne, ne želimo biti misionari.
Do you want to be missionaries? No, we don't want to be missionaries.

14. Asking / Expressing Desire, Need, Preference, Ability and Intention – Part 2

(See the verb "morati" in the Croatian Grammar guide)

morati = to must / to have to + **infinitive of verb** + **remainder of sentence**

Singular	Plural
1st **Ja moram** *I must*	**Mi moramo** *We must*
2nd **Ti moraš** *You must*	**Vi morate** *You must*
3rd **On mora** *He must* **Ona mora** *She must* **Ono mora** *It must*	**Oni moraju** *They must*

naći	*to find*	**istinu**	*truth*
pitati	*to ask*	**za pomoć**	*for help*
ići	*to go*	**u crkvu**	*to church*
učiti	*to learn*	**Hrvatski**	*Croatian*
jesti	*to eat*	**večeru**	*dinner*
nazvati	*to call*	**biskupa**	*bishop*

Negative:
Ne + morati + infinitive of verb + remainder of sentence.

Examples:

Q. Da li morate otići? A. Da, moramo otići. A. Ne, ne moramo otići.
Do you have to leave? Yes, we have to leave. No, we don't have to leave.

Q. Da li moramo govoriti Hrvatski? A. Da, moramo govoriti Hrvatski.
Must we speak Croatian? Yes, we must speak Croatian.

15. Asking / Expressing Desire, Need, Preference, Ability and Intention – Part 3

(see the verb "moći" in the Croatian Grammar Book)

moći = to can / to be able to + **verb infinitive** + **remainder of sentence**

	Singular	Plural
1st	**Ja mogu** *I can*	**Mi možemo** *We can*
2nd	**Ti možeš** *You can*	**Vi možete** *You all can*
3rd	**On može** *He can* **Ona može** *She can* **Ono može** *It can*	**Oni mogu** *They can*

učiti	*to learn*	**jezik**	*language*
čitati	*to read*	**knjigu**	*the book*
govoriti	*to speak*	**Hrvatski**	*Croatian*
studirati	*to study*	**s' vama**	*with you*
pjevati	*to sing*	**ljepo**	*pretty*

Negative:

Ne + moći + verb infinitive + remainder of sentence

Examples:

Q. Da li možemo podijeliti poruku? A. Da, možete podijeliti poruku s nama.
Can we share a message with you? Yes, you can share a message with us.
A. Ne, ne možete podijeliti poruku.
No, you cannot share a message.

Q. Možemo li se vratiti u petak? A. Da, možete se vratiti u petak.
Can we return on Friday. Yes, you can return on Friday.
A. Ne, ne možete se vratiti.
No, you cannot return.

16. <u>Asking / Expressing Desire, Need, Preference, Ability and Intention</u> – Part 4

(See the verb "voljeti" and dative verbs in the Croatian Grammar Guide)

<u>Voljeti = to like / to love</u> **+ (or)** **<u>infinitive of verb</u>** **+** **<u>remainder of sentence</u>**

Singular	Plural
1st **Ja volim** *I love*	**Mi volimo** *We love*
2nd **Ti voliš** *You love*	**Vi volite** *You love*
3rd **On voli** *He loves* **Ona voli** *She loves* **Ono voli** *It loves*	**Oni vole** *They love*

putovati	*to travel*		
podučavati	*to teach*	**evanđelje**	*the gospel*
piti	*to drink*	**sok**	*juice*
učiti	*to learn*	**Hrvatski**	*Croatian*
služiti	*to serve*	**Boga***	*God*
proucavati	*to study*	**Mormonovu Knjigu***	*Book of Mormon*

* Notice these words are in the Accusative case.

<u>Sviđati se = to like / to be pleasing</u>

Note: The one doing the liking is expressed in the dative case, and that which is liked is expressed in the nominative case. Example: Cookies are pleasing to John.

Examples:

- Kako ti se sviđa moj novi auto? *How do you like my new car?*

↑ ↘ *Nominative*

dative pronoun ↖ *3rd person singular*

- Jako mi se sviđa! *I like it a lot!*

↑ ↑

dative pronoun *3rd person singular*

- A njemu se ne sviđa. *But he doesn't like it.*

↑ ↑ ↖

dative pronoun *negative* *3rd person singular*

17. <u>Asking / Expressing Desire, Need, Preference, Ability and Intention</u> – Part 5

See 'future tense' in Croatian Grammar Book

<u>htjeti = to will / to want</u>

Affirmative

Singular	Plural
1st **Ho<u>ću</u>** *I will*	**Ho<u>ćemo</u>** *We will*
2nd **Ho<u>ćeš</u>** *you will*	**Ho<u>ćete</u>** *You will*
3rd **Ho<u>će</u>** *he/she/it will*	**Ho<u>će</u>** *They will*

(__) indicates clitic

Negative

Singular	Plural
Neću *I will not*	**Nećemo** *We will not*
Nećeš *You will not*	**Nećete** *You will not*
Neće *He/she/it will not*	**Neće** *They will not*

+ (or) <u>verb infinitive</u>		**+ <u>remainder of sentence</u>**	
moliti se	*to pray*	**o crkvi**	*about the church*
doći	*to come*	**večeras**	*tonight*
govoriti	*to speak*	**s'njim**	*with him*
ići	*to go*	**u crkvu**	*to church*
moći doći	*be able to go*	**kod vas**	*to your place*
pisati	*to write*	**pismo**	*a letter*
čitati	*to read*	**Mormonovu Knjigu**	*the book of Mormon*

<u>Examples</u>:

Q. Hoćete li čitati Mormonovu Knjigu? *Will you read the book of Mormon?*	A. Da, ja ću čitati. *Yes, I will read.*	A. Ne, neću čitati. *No, I will not.*
Q. Hoćete li doći u crkvu? *Will you come to church?*	A. Da, mi ćemo doći. *Yes, we will come.*	A. Ne, nećemo doći. *No, we will not come.*
Q. Hoće li moći doći? *Will he be able to come?*	A. Hoće. *He will.*	A. Neće. *He won't.*

18. <u>Asking About / Expressing Movement</u> – Part 1

See the verb 'ići' in the Croatian Grammar Guide

- Verbs with infinitive **–ći** always follow the e-conjugation.

<u>ići = to go</u>

	Singular	Plural
1st	**Ja idem** *I go*	**Mi idem** *We go*
2nd	**Ti ideš** *You go*	**Vi idete** *You go*
3rd	**On ide** *He goes* **Ona ide** *She goes* **Ono ide** *It goes*	**Oni idu** *They go*

<u>Negative</u>:

ne + ići + remainder of sentence.

<u>Examples</u>:

Q. Kamo idemo? A. Idemo u grad. A. Ne idemo nigdje.
Where are we going. *We go to the city.* *We aren't going nowhere.*

Q. Da li ide u Hrvatsku na misiji? A. Da, on ide u Hrvatsku.
Is he going to Croatia on a mission? *Yes, he goes to Croatia.*
A. Ne, on ne ide u Hrvatsku, on ide u Kanadu
No, he doesn't go to Croatia, he goes to Canada

19. <u>Asking About / Expressing Movement</u> – Part 2

See the verb 'putovati' in the Croatian Grammar Guide.

<u>putovati = to travel</u> + **<u>object in the instrument case</u>**

	Singular	Plural
1st	**Ja putujem** *I travel*	**Mi putujemo** *We travel*
2nd	**Ti putuješ** *You travel*	**Vi putujete** *You travel*
3rd	**On putuje** *He travels* **Ona putuje** *She travels* **Ono putuje** *It travels*	**Oni putuju** *They travel*

vlakom	*by train*
zrakoplovom	*by plane*
autom	*by car*
busom	*by bus*
tramvajem	*by tram*

<u>Examples</u>:

Q. Da li putujete Zagrebu vlakom? A. Da, putujemo vlakom.
Do you travel to Zagreb by train? *Yes, we travel by train.*

Q. Da li on putuje Splitu zrakoplovom? A. Da, on putuje zrakoplovom.
Does he travel to Split by plane? *Yes, he travels by plane*

A. Ne, on ne putuje zrakoplovom, on putuje busom.
No, he doesn't travel by plane, he travels by bus.

20. Asking About / Describing Actions and Events – Part 1

See "past tense" in the Croatian grammar guide.

Biti clitic

Singular	Plural
Ja sam	**Mi smo**
I am	*We are*
Ti si	**Vi ste**
You are	*You are*
On/a/o je	**Oni su**
He/she/it is	*They are*

+ 3rd person singular

čita	*read*
govori	*speak*
mora	*must*
ima	*have*
uči	*learn*
čeka	*wait for*

+ past ending

	Singular	Plural
M	**o**	**li**
F	**la**	**le**
N	**lo**	**la**

Examples:

Q. Da li ste učili Hrvatski? A. Da, učili smo Hrvatski. A. Ne, nismo učili Hrvatski.
Did you learn Croatian? Yes, we learned Croatian No, we didn't learn Croatian.

Q. Da li si čitala Mormonovu Knjigu? A. Da, ja sam čitala Mormonovu Knjigu.
Did you read the Book of Mormon? Yes, I read the Book of Mormon.
A. Ne, nisam čitala Mormonovu Knjigu
No, I didn't read the Book of Mormon.

Irregular Verbs in the Past Tense:

Infinitive	Past Participle	Meaning
ići	**išao(m), išla(f), išli(mpl)**	to go
doći	**došao, došla, došli**	to come
otići	**otišao, otišla, otišli**	to leave
moći	**mogao, mogla, mogli**	to be able
reći	**rekao, rekla, rekli**	to say
jesti	**jeo, jela, jeli**	to eat

****Every –jeti verb conjugates with this pattern:**

	Singular	Plural
M	**-io**	**-jeli**
F	**-jela**	**-jele**
N	**-jelo**	**-jela**

Examples:
Q. Da li je on video Boga? A. Da, on je vidio Boga.
Did he see God. Yes, he saw God.

Q. Da li si živjela u Americi? A. Ne, nisam živjela u Americi.
Did you live in America? No, I didn't live in America.

21. <u>Asking About / Describing Simple Actions / Events</u> – Part 2

See 'imperatives' in the Croatian Grammar guide

1. The imperative mood has three endings: singular, plural and inclusive. The singular ending is the same as the imperative stem. To form the imperative stem, drop the final vowel of the 3rd person plural present. If what remains is a – j, leave it alone; otherwise add – i. The plural and inclusive endings are – **te** and – **mo**.

<u>Example</u>:

<u>infinitive</u>	<u>3rd pl.</u>	<u>stem</u>	<u>sing.</u>		<u>plural</u>		<u>inclusive</u>	
čitati	citaju	čitaj	**čitaj**	*read!*	**čitajte**	*Y'all read*	**čitajmo**	*Let's read!*
stajati	stoje	stoj	**stoj**	*stand!*	**stojte**	*Y'all stand*	**stojmo**	*Let's stand!*
čuti	čuju	čuj	**čuj**	*listen!*	**čujte**	*Y'all listen*	**čujmo**	*Let's listen!*
raditi	rade	radi	**radi**	*work!*	**radite**	*Y'all work*	**radimo**	*Let's work!*
ići	idu	idi	**idi**	*go!*	**idite!**	*Y'all go*	**idimo**	*Let's go!*
doći	dođu	dođi	**dođi**	*come!*	**dođite**	*Y'all come*	**dođimo**	*Let's come!*
jesti	jedu	jedi	**jedi**	*eat!*	**jedite**	*Y'all eat*	**jedimo**	*Let's eat*
biti	budu	budi	**budi**	*be*	**budite**	*Y'all be*	**budimo**	*Let's be.*
reći*		reci	**reci**	*say*	**recite**	*Y'all say*	**recimo**	*Let's say*

*the verb **reći** is rarely used in the present tense, the its imperative is very common.

2. Imperatives can also be formed in the 1st person singular or plural by:

<u>'da'</u> + <u>present tense conjugation</u>

	vidim	*Let me see!*	**vidimo**	*Let us see!*
	jedem	*Let me eat!*	**jedemo**	*Let's eat!*
Da +	**idem**	*Let me go!*	**idemo**	*Let's go!*
	čujem	*Let me hear!*	**čujemo**	*Let's hear!*
	pjevam	*Let me sing!*	**pjevamo**	*Let's sing!*
	se molim	*Let me pray!*	**se molimo**	*Let's pray!*

3. Imperatives can be formed in the 3rd person singular / plural by:

<u>Neka</u> + <u>present tense conjugation</u>

	ide!	*Let him go!*	**idu!**	*Let them go*
Neka +	**govori!**	*Let him speak!*	**govore!**	*Let them speak*
	radi!	*Let her work!*	**rade!**	*Let them work*
	igra!	*Let it play!*	**igraju!**	*Let them play*

22. <u>Asking About / Describing Simple Actions / Events</u> – Part 3
See 'negative imperatives' in the Croatian Grammar Guide.

1. **<u>Ne</u> + <u>imperative form of the verb</u>**

	govori	*don't speak*
Ne +	**slušajte**	*don't listen*
	idi	*don't go*
	puši	*don't smoke*
	pitaj	*don't ask*

2. **<u>Nemoj</u>:**

+ **infinitive**	**Nemoj govoriti**	*Don't speak!*
	Nemoj me krivo shvatiti	*Don't misunderstand me.*
	Nemojte trčati	*Don't run*
	Nemojmo se brinuti	*Let's not worry about that.*
alone	**Nemoj, molim te!**	*Don't (*do that), *please!*
	Nomojmo tako.	*Let's not* (be, act) *this way.*
	Nemojte!	*Don't!*
irony	**Ma nemoj**	*You don't say! Are you kidding?*

23. <u>Asking About / Describing Simple Actions / Events</u> – Part 4
See 'the conditional mood' in the Croatian grammar guide

The conditional mood has three forms: full, negated, and clitic. The clitic forms are used in most instances, and the full forms are used for asking questions and in single-word answers.

Full	*Negated*	*Clitic*
ja bih mi bismo **ti bi bi biste** **on bi oni bi** **ona bi** **ono bi**	**ne bih ne bismo** **ne bi ne biste** **ne bi ne bi**	**bih bismo** **bi biste** **bi bi**

SINGULAR

<u>infinitive</u>	<u>masculine</u>		<u>neuter</u>		<u>feminine</u>	
ići 1st	**išao bih**	*I would go*			**išla bih**	*I would go*
2nd	**išao bi**	*You would go*			**išla bi**	*You would go*
3rd	**išao bi**	*He would go*	**išlo bi**	*It would go*	**išla bi**	*She would go*
moći 1st	**mogao bih**	*I could*			**mogla bih**	*I could*
2nd	**mogao bi**	*You could*			**mogla bi**	*You could*
3rd	**mogao bi**	*He could*	**moglo bi**	*It could*	**mogla bi**	*She could*

PLURAL

<u>infinitive</u>	<u>masculine</u>		<u>neuter</u>		<u>feminine</u>	
ići 1st	**išli bismo**	*We would go*			**išle bismo**	*We would go*
2nd	**išli biste**	*Y'all would go*			**išle biste**	*Y'all would go*
3rd	**išli bi**	*They would go*	**išla bi**	*They would go*	**išle bi**	*They would go*
moći 1st	**mogli bismo**	*We could*			**mogle bimso**	*We could*
2nd	**mogli biste**	*Y'all could*			**mogle biste**	*Y'all could*
3rd	**mogli bi**	*They could*	**mogla bi**	*They could*	**mogle bi**	*They could*

<u>Examples</u>:

Q. Da li biste željeli doći?	A. Da, bismo voljeli doći.	A. Ne, ne bismo mogli doći.
Would you like to come?	*Yes, we would love to come.*	*No, we could not come.*
Q. Što biste učinili?	A. Ja bih čitala i se molila.	A. Ne znam što bih učinila.
What would you do?	*I would read and pray.*	*I don't know what I would do.*

Q. Da li biste mi mogli pomoći? A. Da, bismo ti mogli pomoći.
Could you help me? *Yes, we could help you.*

24. Asking About / Describing Simple Actions / Events –Part 5

See 'comparisons' in the Croatian grammar guide.

1. SUFFIX **–ij.** A great many adjectives ass the suffix –ji to form the comparative. This is the default form of the comparative. Any adjective not otherwise specified will use this suffix.

Positive		**Comparative**			**Superlative**	
	stem*	masculine	feminine	neuter	adverb form**	
star	**star-**	**stariji** **stariji**	**starija** **starije**	**starije** **starija**	**najstarije**	*old, older, oldest*
nov	**nov-**	**noviji** **noviji**	**novija** **noviji**	**novije** **novija**	**najnovije**	*new, newer, newest*
sretan	**sretn-**	**sretniji** **sretniji**	**sretnija** **sretnije**	**sretnije** **sretnija**	**najsretnije**	*happy, happier, happiest*
glasan	**glasn-**	**glasniji** **glasniji**	**glasnija** **glasnije**	**glasnije** **glasnija**	**najglasnije**	*loud, louder, loudest*
važan	**važn-**	**važniji** **važniji**	**važnija** **važnije**	**važnije** **važnija**	**najvažnije**	*important, (more, most)*

**found by dropping the 'a' of the feminine singular form of the word.*

*** if describing a noun adjust the ending to match the gender.*

2. SUFFIX **–š.** There are three adjectives which add the comparative suffix –š.

Positive	**Comparative**			**Superlative**	
	masculine	feminine	neuter	adverb form	
lijep	**lijepši** **lijepši**	**ljepša** **ljepše**	**ljepše** **ljepša**	**najljepše**	*pretty, prettier, prettiest*
lak	**lakši** **lakši**	**lakša** **lakše**	**lakše** **lakša**	**najlakše**	*easy, easier, easiest*
mek	**mekši** **mekši**	**mekša** **mekše**	**mekše** **mekša**	**najmekše**	*soft, softer, softest*

3. IRREGULARS Four adjectives in Croatian use a different word all together.

Positive	**Comparative**			**Superlative**			
	masculine	feminine	neuter	mascu.	femin.	neuter.	
dobro	**bolji** **bolji**	**bolja** **bolje**	**bolje** **bolja**	**najbolji** **najbolji**	**najbolja** **najbolje**	**najbolje** **najbolja**	*good, better, best*
loš	**gori** **gori**	**gora** **gore**	**gore** **gora**	**najgori** **najgori**	**najgora** **najgora**	**najgore** **najgore**	*bad, worse, worst*
velik	**veći** **veći**	**veća** **veće**	**veće** **veća**	**najveći** **najveći**	**najveća** **najveće**	**najveće** **najveća**	*big, bigger, biggest*
malen	**manji** **manji**	**manja** **manje**	**manje** **manja**	**najmanji** **najmanji**	**najmanja** **najmanje**	**najmanje** **najmanja**	*small, smaller, smallest*

25. <u>Asking About / Describing Simple Actions / Events</u> – Part 6

Softening: Most single syllable adjectives soften the last consonant of the word to form the comparative. In the case of disyllabic words the second syllable is dropped and the remaining consonant is softened.

		Comparative			**Superlative**	
last consonant		masculine	feminine	neuter	adverb	
b + j = blj	**grub**	**grubl<u>ji</u>**	**grubl<u>ja</u>**	**grubl<u>je</u>**	**najgrublje**	*rude,(r), (est)*
d + j = đ	**mlad**	**mlađi**	**mlađa**	**mlađe**	**najmlađe**	*young, (er), (est)*
g + j = ž	**drag**	**draži**	**draža**	**draže**	**najdraže**	*dear, (er),(est)*
h + j = š	**tih**	**tiši**	**tiša**	**tiše**	**najtiše**	*quiet, (er), (est)*
k + j = č	**jak**	**jači**	**jača**	**jače**	**najjače**	*strong, (er), (est)*
l +j = lj	**dalek***	**dalji**	**dalja**	**dalje**	**najdalje**	*far, farer farthest*
n +j = nj	**tanak***	**tanji**	**tanja**	**tanje**	**najtanje**	*thin thinner,thinnest*
p +j = plj	**skup**	**skuplji**	**skuplja**	**skuplje**	**najskuplje**	*expensive (r), (est)*
s +j = š	**visok***	**viši**	**viša**	**više**	**najviše**	*tall, taller, tallest*
st +j =šč	**gust**	**gušći**	**gušća**	**gušće**	**najgušće**	*thick, thicker, (est)*
t +j =ć	**kratak***	**kraći**	**kraća**	**kraće**	**najkraće**	*short, (er), (est)*
v +j =vlj	**kriv**	**krivlji**	**krivlja**	**krivlje**	**najkrivlje**	*crooked, (er), (est)*
z +j = ž	**brz**	**brži**	**brža**	**brže**	**najbrže**	*fast, faster, fastest*

**these are two syllable adjectives so the second syllable is dropped and the last consonant is softened.*

<u>Examples</u>:

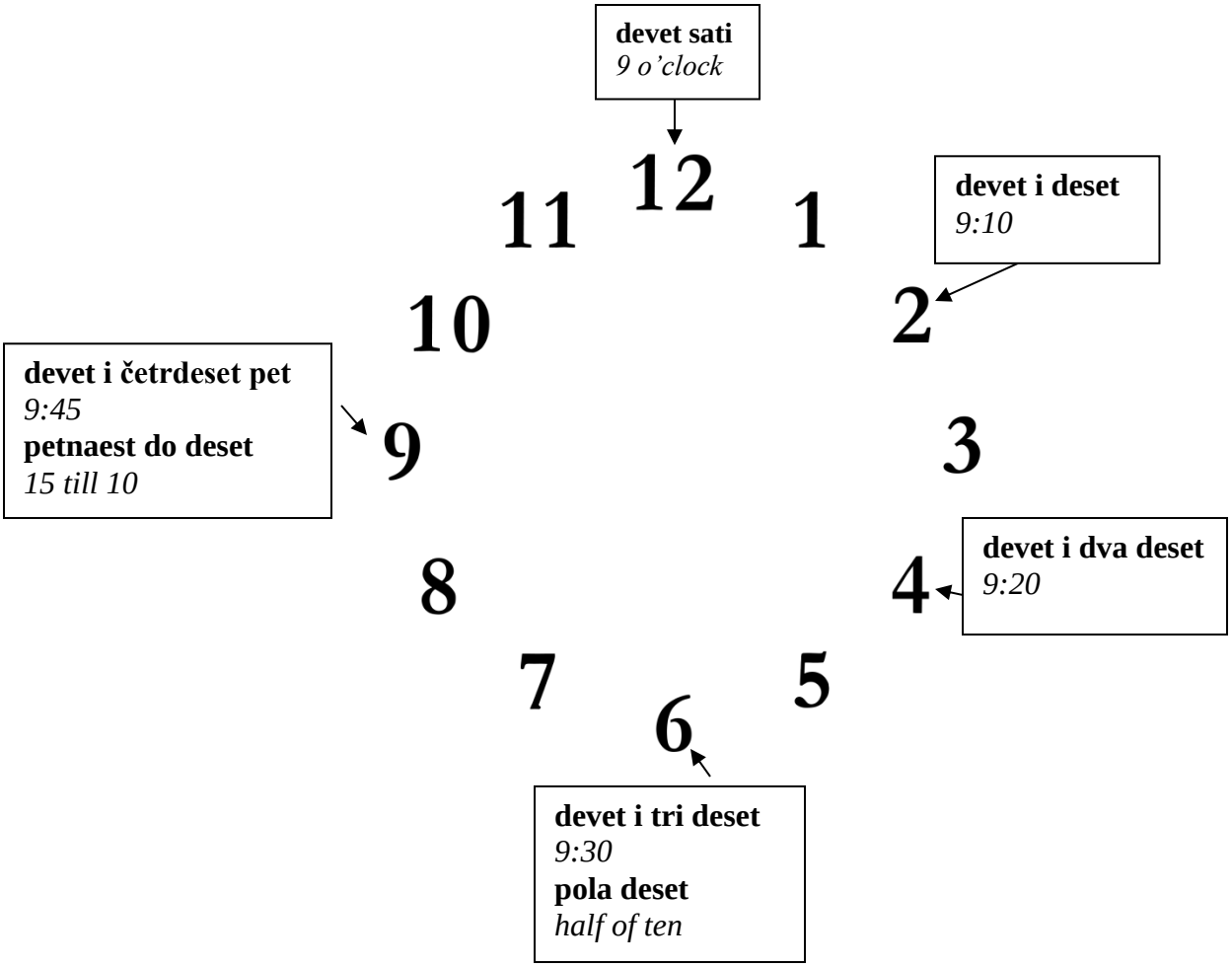
Q. Da li si starija od tvojeg muža? A. Ne, on je stariji od mene.
Are you older than your husband? No, he is older than me.

Q. Da li je on brži nego ja? A. Da, on je brži nego ti. A. Ne, on nije brži nego ti.
Is he faster than me? Yes, he is faster than you. No, he isn't faster than you.

Q. Da li je Hrvatski lakši nego Engleski? A. Ne, Engleski je lakši.
Is Croatian easier than English No, English is easier.

Q. Da li si čitaš bolje nego što govoriš? A. Ne, govorim bolje nego što čitam.
Do you read better than you speak? No, I speak better than I read.

26. <u>Asking / Answering Questions of Time, Place & Purpose</u> –Part 1



<u>Examples</u>:

Q. Oprostite, koliko ima sati? *Excuse me, what time is it?*	A. Petnaest do deset je. *Fifteen till ten it is.*
Q. Kada možemo se naći? *When can we meet?*	A. U petak u pet na večer. *On Friday at 5 pm.*
Q. Kada će crkva početi? *When will church start?*	A.Crkva će početi u deset. *Church will start at ten.*

27. <u>Asking / Answering Questions of Time, Place & Purpose</u> – Part 2
See 'cardinal and ordinal numbers' in the Croatian grammar guide

<u>Cardinal</u>		<u>Ordinal</u>	<u>Masc. sing</u>	<u>Fem. sing.</u>	<u>Neut. sing.</u>
1	**jedan**	*1st*	**prvi**	**prva**	**prvo**
2	**dva**	*2nd*	**drugi**	**drgua**	**drugo**
3	**tri**	*3rd*	**treći**	**treća**	**treće**
4	**četiri**	*4th*	**četvrti**	**četvrta**	**četvrto**
5	**pet**	*5th*	**peti**	**peta**	**peto**
6	**šest**	*6th*	**šesti**	**šesta**	**šesto**
7	**sedam**	*7th*	**sedmi**	**sedma**	**sedmo**
8	**osam**	*8th*	**osmi**	**osma**	**osmo**
9	**devet**	*9th*	**deveti**	**deveta**	**deveto**
10	**deset**	*10th*	**deseti**	**deseta**	**deseto**
11	**jedanaest**	*11th*	**jedanaesti**	**jedanaesta**	**jedanaesto**
12	**dvanaest**	*12th*	**dvanaesti**	**dvanaesta**	**dvanaesto**
13	**trinaest**	*13th*	**trinaesti**	**trinaesta**	**trinaesto**
14	**četrnaest**	*14th*	**četrnaesti**	**četrnaesta**	**četrnaesto**
15	**petnaest**	*15th*	**petnaesti**	**petnaesta**	**petnaesto**
16	**šesnaest**	*16th*	**šesnaesti**	**šesnaesta**	**šesnaesto**
17	**sedamnaest**	*17th*	**sedamnaesti**	**sedamnaesta**	**sedamnaesto**
18	**osamnaest**	*18th*	**osamnaesti**	**osamnaesta**	**osamnaesto**
19	**devetnaest**	*19th*	**devetnaesti**	**devetnaesta**	**devetnaesto**
20	**dvadeset**	*20th*	**dvadeseti**	**dvadeseta**	**dvadesto**
30	**trideset**	*30th*	**trideseti**	**trideseta**	**trideseto**
45	**četrdeset pet**	*45th*	**četrdeset peti**	**četrdeset peta**	**četrdeset peto**
63	**šezdeset tri**	*63rd*	**šezdeset treći**	**šezdeset treća**	**šezdeset trećo**
83	**osamdeset tri**	*83rd*	**osamdeset treči**	**osamdeset treća**	**osamdeset trećo**
100	**sto**	*100th*	**stoti**	**stota**	**stoto**
1000	**tisuća**	*1000th*	**tisući**	**tisuća**	**tisućo**

1. The number 1 (21, 51, 101) act a adjectives and are always singular
2. The numbers 2, 3, 4 (22, 23, 24) require genitive singular.
3. The numbers 5-20 (25-30, 35-40) require genitive plural.

<u>Examples</u>:

Q. Da li imate obitelj? A. Da, imam tri sestre i jednog brata.
Q.Do you have a family? *Q. Yes, I have three sisters and one brother.*

Q. Koliko su misionara u Hrvatskoj? A. Hrvatska ima osam sestara i tri deset pet starješina.
A. How many missionaries are in Croatia. *A. Croatia has eight sisters and thirty five elders.*

28. <u>Asking / Answering Questions of Time, Place & Purpose</u> – Part 3
See 'date' in the Croatian grammar guide

Days of the Week

nedjelja	*Sunday*
ponedjeljak	*Monday*
utorak	*Tuesday*
srijeda	*Wednesday*
četvrtak	*Thursday*
petak	*Friday*
subota	*Saturday*

The preposition 'u' + the day in the accusative case

<u>Example:</u>
Q. Da li ćete doći u ponedjeljak? A. Ne, doći ćemo u subotu.
Will you come on Monday? *No, we will come on Saturday.*

Q.Želiš li pogledati fil u srijedu?
Do you want to see a film on Wednesday?
A. Ne mogu, ali mogu u utorak.
I can't, but I can on Tuesday.

Months of the Year

<u>Month</u>	<u>(gen)</u>	<u>u + (acc)</u>	
siječanj	*siječanja*	*siječanju*	January
veljača	*veljače*	*veljači*	Febuary
ožujak	*ožujka*	*ožujči*	March
travanj	*travanja*	*travanju*	April
svibanj	*svibanja*	*svibanju*	May
lipanj	*lipanja*	*lipanju*	June
srpanj	*srpanja*	*srpanju*	July
kolovoz	*kolovoza*	*kolovozu*	August
rujan	*rujna*	*rujnu*	September
listopad	*listopada*	*listopadu*	October
studeni	*studenog**	*studenom*	November
prosinac	*prosinca*	*prosincu*	December

<u>In the month</u> is expressed using *'u' + the month in Accusative*

Other dates on which an event occurs are expressed with the genitive.

<u>Examples</u>:

Q. Kada ti je rođendan? A. Moj rođendan je u oktobru.
When is your birthday? *My birthday is in October.*

Q. Kada ste sigli? A. Stigli smo četvrtog kolovoza.
When did you arrive? *We arrived on the 4th of August.*

Q. Koji je danas datum? A. Danas je ponedjeljak, prvi siječanja.
What is todayćs date? *Today is Monday, 1st of January.*

29. Narrating Simple Experiences & Stories –Part 1
See 'perfective / imperfective' in the Croatian grammar guide.

Imperfective Verbs: refer to the action which is in process which is repetitive. They are frequently used in the present tense. In the past tense the imperfective verbs give the idea of repeated action, or that the action no longer occurs in the present.

Perfective Verbs: refer to completion of the action indicated by the verb. They are frequently used after these conjunctions: da (that), kad(when), ako(if), čim(as soon as), dok ne(until). These conjunctions contain a meaning of potential closure. In the future tense most verbs are perfective, since the basic idea of the future tense is to announce the prediction of a completed action.

Imperfective		Perfective	
sjedati	*to be sitting down*	**sjesti**	*to sit down*
jesti	*to eat*	**pojesti**	*to finish eating*
gledati	*to be looking at*	**pogledati**	*to look at*
obečavati	*to be promising*	**obečati**	*to promise*